## Analysis of Hands May $\mathbf{3}^{\text {rd }} \mathbf{2 0 2 1}$

## Bd 1:



N will open 3C and it will go $\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{P}$ around to West. He will protect with a takeout double and East will bid 3S and that is the end of the auction. West's takeout double is on minimum values, really only an 11 count.(CQ poor) If I had those cards in the East seat I definitely would not double immediately after the 3C opening. However in the West seat you know South has limited values when he did not respond to 3C. I saw players bidding on to 4 S and definitely South should double that and in addition no way should North ever come back in to bid 4C or 5C. Once you have pre-empted you have shown your hand and you don't have to show it a second time. Clubs makes 9 tricks once you finesse the 10 on the first round. The A later drops the Q .

## Bd 2:



East will open 1NT most likely and South will double showing 16+and West will bid 2D natural after the double. North should pass and East pass and back to South who again will double showing extras and it is for takeout but not the ideal distribution. North will bid 2H. Now East knows 9 cards (Law of Total tricks) and the points are about 50:50 so most likely
will bid 3D non vul. South should pass this as he knows North is very weak as he did not freely bid 2 H over the 2D bid of West.

## Bd 4:



2NT opened by East and West transfers to 3S and then bids 3NT saying the West hand has only 5 spades. East will Pass. On the run of the Spades while all are discarding it is important that South discards a low D early to show he has an odd number and now North will know he has to keep 4 clubs depending on what East discards.

Bd 5:


Once again I saw East making a takeout double of 1D. This is a poor takeout double holding only one 4 card suit and a 13 count. (You do not have two 4 card suits to make a takeout double on a minimum hand. This a must!) You get lucky because East bids 2 S over a bid of 2H or 2D by South. I saw South now bid 3D and now it went Pass, Pass and I saw East coming back in again and bid 3 S . This is so wrong as it is a minimum takeout double hand on a hand that was not even suitable for a takeout double. If $\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{W}$ are to bid 3 S it is West who has 10 black cards and a singleton and an A. So West should probably bid 3 S after 3 D . If N is playing in diamonds the first thing N should do is to lead the H9. Then enter dummy twice
via the D 9 and the D Q to ruff out the hearts. You set up the heart tricks in dummy and make 11 tricks. Do not attempt to cross ruff except once to enter dummy to run the hearts.

## Bd 7:



If N opens $1 N T$ unless East has a bid to show $D$ and $S$ he should not bid 2D vulnerable. If defending 1NT it is best to lead SK. This should get the defence 3 spade tricks, 2 diamond tricks and CA and HA to defeat it by 1 trick.

## Bd 9:



Bidding should be $1 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{W})-1 \mathrm{D}(\mathrm{E})-1 \mathrm{NT}(\mathrm{W})$ (Showing 15/17). I see loads of tables in 2NT going down and 3C going down. This tells me that people jumped to 2NT on the rebid with this 17 count and others jumped to 3C with this 5 card suit on their rebid. A jump rebid to 3C after opening 1C should show 6 clubs. How did some N/S get to play in hearts? Neither N or S have a hand on which to make a bid.

Bd 10:


East will open 1C, South probably overcalls 3 H and West will bid 3 S forcing but in truth he should pass as he only has a 7 count. East will raise 3 S to 4 S . If West passed 3 H then East will reopen with a double showing extras and West probably should jump to 4 S . The lead of the H 10 from H 103 in North hand beats it. Having taken the two heart tricks South can now switch to singleton club and also get the club ruff. This cannot happen if East is playing the hand. But 4S can only make from East. Around the world some people use 2NT opening as 19/20. This might get you to 4Splayed by East. South will lead a singleton club and even if South gets the club ruff it cannot be beaten.

Bd 11:


South should open 1NT. If W has a natural 2D available he should bid it. I suspect most do not have that bid available. North will transfer to 2 H , East will pass, South bids 2 H , and it goes Pass, Pass and back to East who will bid 2S in the Passout position. West might well bid

3S but he knows East has limited values when he did not bid 2S directly over the transfer bid of 2D. East knows now that partner has values when he balances with 2 S . With both CAQ right and the Diamonds dividing $3 / 3$ it is easy to make 10 or 11 tricks.

## Bd 13:



Should be played in 1D and nothing else. East does not have a 2C overcall. Even if it was a suit that you could overcall at the 1 level it is a poor hand.

Bd 16:


This score sheet was poor. Not one pair played in Diamonds. I don't know if West opened 1 S or 2 S . If W opened 2 S , (People in the club generally open weak 2's on 10 counts I notice, so I would say it was the most common opening. 1S is good because you are $6 / 4$ and good suits. On some 10's I would definitely open weak 2's). After 2S South should bid 4D over the weak two which is Leaping Michaels showing 5 of that Minor plus 5 cards in the other Major. (At least $5 / 5$ and a good hand). Now North has a raise to 5D but has a good hand and rather than bid 5D he should cue bid 5C showing interest in slam. Now South will go to

6D. (If perchance N had H support rather than D he would convert to 6 H ). I didn't see one D result on the sheet. In addition I saw someone made 6 C and someone made $5 \mathrm{C}+1$ where you have two club losers. How could that happen? Say South leads CJ West with Q1098 just cover with the Q and this gets two tricks from the 1098. I cannot see any other way. In addition someone doubled 5C. They get their two club tricks and two spades are ruffed in South hand. That's it. It is cold too. Why would you double a contract of 5C when there is 6D on?

Bd 18:


You will always make 4 S if you attempt to ruff a club in dummy. Worst lead you can get is a trump. You play a club and they will come another trump. You win. Cash your HKQ and ruff the club. Now you can discard one club on HA and South cannot ruff because he has three hearts and North has none left. You then lead another heart and throw your last club and South will ruff. In all you lose one club, one ruff and DA.

## Bd 19:


$1 \mathrm{C}(\mathrm{E})-1 \mathrm{H}(\mathrm{S})$ (minimum) $-1 \mathrm{~S}(\mathrm{~W})$ (promises 5 since it was 1 H that was overcalled and not 1D) - 2H(N) - 2S (E) - Pass (South) - Pass (West) - Pass (N). Now I see some N/S pairs bid
on to 3 H . This is so wrong. South Passed 2S saying the hand was minimum. North consequently should not bid again. Remember the law of total tricks. If you have 8 cards between you in a partscore hand then the $\mathbf{2}$ level is the maximum to which you should bid. Certainly if I had the West hand and 3H came around to me when holding a singleton C after partner opened 1 C and 4 good hearts I would be doubling 3 H . Note East can make 2 H ( 8 m tricks in hearts) and N/S were bidding to make 9 tricks in hearts. Why?

## Bd 21:

| Dlr:North Vul:N/S | 40J |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | K9762 | Optimum <br> EW 3N; -400 |  |  |  |
|  | 494 +109 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 <br> \%43 <br> \$J832 <br> +KQ84 | $\begin{array}{c\|c\|} \hline \text { w } & \text { North } \\ \text { e } & 21 \\ \text { s } & 21 \\ \hline \text { t } & \text { South } \end{array}$ | 47432 |  |  |  |
|  |  | *A105 |  |  |  |
|  |  | 4AK7 <br> +475 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | \$K1098 | $4+74$ |  |  |  |
| 7 |  | N |  |  |  |
| $10 \quad 15$ | *Q1065 <br> 4632 | S |  |  | - |
|  |  | E |  | 2 | 23 |
| 8 |  |  |  |  | 2 |

Why are so many not in 3 NT E/W. 1C (E) - 1D(W) - $1 \mathrm{NT}(\mathrm{E}=15 / 17)$ - West holds 10hcp. Why does he not automatically bid 3NT? There is no other bid on the hand. 9 tricks available 3 diamonds, 4 clubs and two Aces. Play AK and another D first before you play on clubs.

Bd 22:


I would open 2C and rebid 2NT showing 23/24 because I have stoppers in all the suits. North probably might try Stayman and I will show 4 hearts but we will end in 3NT. The important thing is when you win with the SA on the table lead the C10 if you are in 3NT and you will end up making 10 tricks. In 4H if you get SQ lead win with SK in South. Draw trumps, cross
to SA and lead C10. Now you will make 10 tricks too. I see some went off because they played C10 before they drew trumps and they ran into club ruffs.

## Bd 23:



If it goes P,P,P $-1 H(E)-P(S)-1 N T(W)-P(N)-2 H(E)-P(S)-P(W)-N$ ?. Now North should balance with 2 S . He knows E has 6 hearts and he knows West does not have 4 spades so the odds are on South having spades too and points as E/W could not rise above 2H. I suspect some N players opened 1 S but they will not go above 3 S . The CK being right and the SKQ being doubleton is what lets 4 S make.

